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FOR SALE—Secondhand Underwood typewriter cheap. See Fred Gilpin at Express office.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, harness, good traveler, apply at Eagle office.

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LOST—A small gold Masonic pin, shape of a frowel, with letter "Q" engraved. Finder return same to Mrs. E. S. Wickes and get reward.

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Minuteness of Electrons.

Crookes, in his vacuum tubes around 1880, tore matter by means of very high potential electrical disruptive discharges into particles so inconceivably minute that he called them matter in the ultra gaseous, or fourth state.

In 1890 the modern master among minds proved these particles to be themselves electricity. Rutherford, Ramsay, Becquerel, Soddy, the Curies, Larmor and others confirmed the mighty discovery. Then came Robert Andrews Millikan, University of Chicago, in 1911, and astonished every scientific man in the world by actually isolating and weighing one of these excessively minute entities.

This was at once conceded to be the greatest work of man since Newton discovered how to use infinitesimals. Of these particles, if they could be forced to lie side by side in contact—impossible by man—a row one inch long would contain 12,700,000,000,000. They are known to be pure electricity. They are called electrons, and nothing exists but electrons.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

Had to Go and Climb a Tree.

Countess of Desmond died in 1604 at the age of 140. In his "History of the World" Sir Walter Raleigh states: "I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond, who was married in Edward IV's time and held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then; and that this is true all the noblemen and gentlemen in Munster can witness." She retained all her faculties to the last, walked ten miles in a day only a week before her death, and, according to the inscription on the back of her portrait at Muckross abbey, "In ye course of her long Pilgrimage renewed her teeth twice." The countess looked like living another fifty years, when, as Lord Leicester told Sir William Temple, "she must needs climb a nut tree to gather nuts; so, falling down, she hurt her thigh, which brought a fever, and that brought death."

Shamrock Diet For Athletes.

Has any modern athlete thought of trying the shamrock as training diet? Most of the writers of former times who credited the Irish with eating their national plant spoke of this as evidence of the poverty of the people, though some said it was eaten to make the breath sweet. But Mundy, an Oxford vegetarian, at the end of the seventeenth century observed, with satisfaction, that "the Irish that nourish themselves with their shamrock (which is the purple clover) are swift of foot and of nimble strength." And Linnaeus wrote, "The swift and agile Irishmen nourish themselves with their shamrock, which is the purple trefoil, for they make from the flowers of this plant, breathing a honeyed odor, a bread which is more pleasant than that made from other materials.—London Chronicle.

Money in a Melting Mood.

The Spanish owner of a Mexican ranch in the days of President Diaz conducted a soap factory, this being common among the big ranchers, who in this way use the waste product of the cattle and sheep business. He ran a general store and paid his men in soap, which could be turned in at the store for the necessities of life. The soap was soft, and it melted or wasted away so that its purchasing price was much decreased when it was weighed in at the store against other commodities. The ignorant peons had heard vaguely of Diaz, and eventually they mounted their horses and rode 500 miles to the City of Mexico. A house servant would have turned them away. It is related, save that the president happened to see them through a window. He ordered them admitted and heard the story in great wrath. His verdict against the oppressor was that all back wages, irrespective of the soap currency, should be paid them and other reforms instituted on penalty of confiscation of the ranch.—New York Times.

Highest Mountain in Idaho.

Idaho has only one peak having an altitude greater than 12,000 feet, that is Hyndman peak, near the Blaine-Custer county line. The elevation of this mountain is 12,078 feet. There are, however, several unnamed peaks near Hyndman peak whose elevations are greater than 12,000 feet, as shown by the contours on the Halley topographic map published by the United States geological survey.

A Cheerful Soul.

Creditor (determinedly)—I shall call at your house every week until you pay this account, sir. Debtor (in the blandest of tones)—Then, sir, there seems every probability of our acquaintance ripening into friendship.—London Tit-Bits.

Had Heard of Them.

Bobby (to grandmother)—Grandma, have you ever seen an engine wagging its ears? Grandma—No; nonsense. Bobby. I never heard of an engine having any ears. Bobby—Why, haven't you heard of engineers?—Chicago News.

What Did He Mean?

Wife (at dinner)—Cook left us this morning. Husband—Who cooked the dinner? Wife—I did. Husband—Really? Well, we'll have to get a new cook right away.—Lippincott's.

The Bright Side.

"So your wife has eloped with your chauffeur?"

"Yes, but he wasn't much of a chauffeur."—Houston Post.

Indolence never sent a man to the front.—James T. Fields.

Mahogany Trees.

True mahogany is distinctly a native of tropical America, but occasionally small specimens have been found in southern Florida, and similar trees, never reaching the height of the American relative, have been found in India. Mahogany has been planted in southern Florida, southern California and Mexico, but only as an ornamental tree, for it is of such slow growth and requires for full maturity such natural surroundings that for commercial purposes it would be impossible of cultivation. It is a giant among even the giants of a tropical forest. It towers sometimes to a height of 100 feet. The trunk is often fifty feet in length and twelve feet in diameter, and it divides into huge arms and throws its shade over a vast extent of surface. The precise period of growth is not accurately known, but when large it changes little during the life of man, the time of its arrival at maturity being estimated at 200 years.—Houston Post.

The Old Days at Harvard.

In his "Story of Harvard" Arthur Stanwood Pier quotes a curious anecdote by Professor Sidney Willard of the class of 1798. In spite of its age, the story has some very modern features.

The students who boarded at common, wrote Professor Willard, were obliged to go to the kitchen door with their bowls or pichers for their suppers, where they received their modicum of milk or chocolate in the vessel that each held in one hand and their piece of bread in the other and repaired to their rooms to take their solitary repast. There were suspicions at times that the milk was diluted with a mixture of a very common, tasteless fluid, which led a sagacious Yankee student to put the matter to a test by asking the simple carrier boy why his mother did not mix the milk with warm water instead of cold.

"She does," replied the honest youth.

Fault of the Dictionary.

A business concern, after running its own trade organ for some time, decided that it must have a printing department under its own supervision, because it found that "the ordinary printing office is not properly equipped to get out large quantities of special matter on short notice in an up to date manner and at an 'equonomical' cost." Soon after one partner turned to the other and inquired, "Do you spell 'e-q-u-e' or 'e-q-u-i' in 'equinomial'?" "I am not sure," said the other. "Look in the dictionary." After searching the first said with pained surprise, "Tain't here." The second came to help him, but had no better success. Then they stared at each other in astonishment. Till one exclaimed, "Well, what do you think of a man that would get up a big dictionary like that and not put in such a common word as 'equinomial'?"—Argonaut.

Land Leeches of Ceylon.

Beautiful Ceylon has mosquitoes said to be the most adroit and audacious in the world and snakes and a thousand more plagues of poor human beings, but the worst of them all is a species of leech. The Ceylon land leech is a thin creature about two inches long and very nimble and flexible. It will crawl up a man's leg and, traveling underneath the clothing, will climb as high as the throat. These leeches do not crawl like the leeches that are known to medicine, but rear themselves up on their tails to watch for prey and walk off to attack it with amazing rapidity. In walking through the jungle hosts of them may be seen by the roadside, where they wait to victimize cattle. Horses, it is said, are driven half wild by them, as also are palanquin bearers and coolies, whose bare legs are their favorite resort, the men's hands being too engaged to pull them off. The leeches may be seen hanging round their ankles, from which tiny trickles of blood run over the foot.—London Standard.

One of His Own Books.

At the height of his vogue Dumas could not turn out his tales fast enough to satisfy his clamoring publishers, and it became necessary for him to employ collaborators, to whom he sketched the plot, perhaps, leaving them to do the rest. Among the most distinguished was Paul Meurice.

Thus it came about that Meurice was the author of one of the most amusing novels of Dumas. Dumas when traveling found this novel in a hotel and opened it to pass away the time. He began reading it seriously, not interested in it and was amused. Presently some one came to his room and found him with his own book in his hand.

"I am reading," said Dumas in response to a question, "a novel of my own which I did not know and which pleases me vastly."

It was Dumas who said when left to himself, "I am never bored when I have my own company."—New York Tribune.

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S. H. Harris, Ticket Agent.

Bryan, Tex., July 16, 1914.

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